

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Chief Culprits of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Cliques To Be Tried
- Huang Hua on International Situation
- Rise and Fall of "Dazibao"



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Trial of Counter-Revolutionary Cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing

Ten principal culprits of the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing will soon be tried for sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the state power of proletarian dictatorship as well as other major crimes. A special procuratorate and a special court have been set up by a decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (p. 3).

Two Important Laws

Unofficial translations of the Nationality Law and the Income Tax Law concerning joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment adopted at the recent session of the Fifth

National People's Congress last month (pp. 17-20).

Why Is "Sida" Abolished

A resolution was adopted at the recent session of the N.P.C. to delete the provision concerning the so-called *sida* from Article 45 of the Constitution. Why? A special feature in this issue traces the rise and fall of the *dazibao* (big-character posters) and tells why the *sida* is abolished (pp. 22-28).

Huang Hua on International Situation

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua's speech at the 35th Session of the U.N. General Assembly underscores the importance of taking effective measures to counter war provocations by the hegemonists

in order to safeguard world peace (pp. 12-14).

One Couple, One Child

China is taking effective measures to control the population growth. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has issued an open letter encouraging each couple to have only one child so as to keep the population within 1,200 million by the end of this century (p. 4).



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Published in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, German and Arabic editions

Vol. 23, No. 40 October 6, 1980

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COVER: (Top) Democracy in action: A minister answering questions at the recent session of the National People's Congress
(Bottom) *Sida* brings chaos: (From left to right) Another *dazibao* (big-character poster) being put up, big-character posters making unwarranted charges against innocent people, debating between rival factions on the street, and an ancient carving being smashed as a "remnant of feudalism."

Published every Monday in Beijing, The People's Republic of China

Distributed by GUOJI SHUDIAN, (China Publications Centre), P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Subscription prices (1 year):

Australia.....A.\$12.50 U.S.A.....US\$13.50
New Zealand...NZ.\$14.50 U.K.....£6.80
Canada.....Can.\$15.60

POLITICAL

Principal Culprits of the Counter-Revolutionary Cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing To Be Tried

THE Supreme People's Procuratorate will soon start a public prosecution against the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. This was announced by Huang Huoqing, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, at the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress on September 27. At the meeting he gave a report concerning this case and proposed to the N.P.C. Standing Committee that a special procuratorate of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and a special court of the Supreme People's Court be set up to try the principal culprits of the two counter-revolutionary cliques.

The ten principal defendants to be prosecuted are Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao*.

According to the regulations of China's Law of Criminal Procedure, no prosecution will be instituted against those defendants who are dead.

Huang Huoqing said that the procuratorate had examined the case file and evidence submitted by the Ministry of Public Security, which had concluded its investigation into the case, and had interrogated the accused. He added that ample evidence proved that the Lin Biao

and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques were guilty of grave crimes.

The ten principal accused will be prosecuted and tried on the following four counts:

— Sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the political power of proletarian dictatorship;

— Frame-up and persecution of Party and state leaders and usurpation of Party leadership and state power;

— Persecution and suppression of cadres and the masses of the people and practice of a fascist dictatorship; and

— Plotting to murder Chairman Mao and engineering a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion.

In a word, their crimes were those of usurping Party leadership and state power and bringing calamity to the country and the people.

The prosecution against Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company involves only their counter-revolutionary crimes which violated the Criminal Law, and does not touch upon their errors in work, including those related to political line, Huang Huoqing noted.

The case of Lin Biao and the gang of four is being handled seriously and prudently, Huang Huoqing said. The leading group under the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline to examine the case of Lin Biao and

the gang of four has done a great deal of work. The Ministry of Public Security began in late April this year the investigation and pre-trial of those members of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques who are now in custody. The results of the investigation showed that they had violated the Criminal Law and that they should be dealt with by the judicial department according to law. Since the case was of an extraordinary and grave nature, functionaries of the Supreme People's Procuratorate were assigned to take part in and supervise the whole process of the investigation and pre-trial from the very beginning.

Huang Huoqing stated that the two counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing will be prosecuted as one case. This is because the two cliques colluded with and made use of each other. During the first five years of the "cultural revolution," the two cliques

* Before taken into custody, the ten principal defendants held these posts: Jiang Qing was Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Zhang Chunqiao, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yao Wenyuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hongwen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Boda, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Huang Yongsheng, Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army; Wu Faxian, Commander-in-Chief of the air force of the P.L.A.; Li Zuopeng, Political Commissar of the P.L.A. navy; Qiu Huizuo, head of the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A.; Jiang Tengjiao, air force political commissar of the Nanjing Units of the P.L.A.

acted in collusion and committed crimes in usurping Party leadership and state power, plunging the country and people into calamities. The criminal activities of the two cliques were interrelated and inseparable from each other. After Lin Biao died in an air crash in September 1971 while fleeing the country, the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique recruited his followers and carried on conspiratorial activities.

Huang Huoqing said: The crimes Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers committed during the ten years of the "cultural revolution" brought untold calamities to our country and nation. But we will confine our suit against them to their direct and principal crimes and their responsibility for these crimes.

He added that a detailed study was made during the process of investigation, pre-trial and procuratorial preparations. He stressed: "We lay stress on evidence and do not readily believe confessions. We base ourselves on facts and use the law as our criterion. In the criminal proceedings against Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers, we base ourselves on ascertained and verified original material evidence such as dossiers, letters, diaries, notes, records and tape recordings."

The other accomplices involved in the case will be tried separately by the Supreme People's Court, local people's courts and military courts.

The meeting on September 27 was presided over by Peng Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. At the meeting Wang Heshou, Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Dis-

cipline Under the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave an explanation relating to the commission's examination of the case of the two counter-revolutionary cliques. Ling Yun, Vice-Minister of Public Security, gave an explanation of the main evidence concerning their crimes.

Special Procuratorate and Special Court

On September 29, the N.P.C. Standing Committee decided to set up a special procuratorate and a special court to prosecute and try the principal culprits of the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Huang Huoqing was appointed chief of the special procuratorate and Jiang Hua, chief of the special court.

The special court will consist of two courts. Zeng Hanzhou, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court, was appointed chief judge of the first court, and Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., was appointed chief judge of the second court. In addition, deputy chiefs of the special procuratorate and the special court, procurators and judges were appointed.

The special court will conduct open trials. The various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, political parties, people's organizations, government organs and People's Liberation Army can send representatives to attend the trials as observers. The judgment of the special court will be the judgment of the final instance.

One Couple, One Child

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has issued an open letter calling on all members of the Party and the Communist

Youth League to take the lead to respond to the call of "one couple, one child." The letter has also urged them to publicize among the people the importance of this call. The aim is to keep the population within 1,200 million by the end of this century.

The letter said: "The State Council has already issued a call to the people of the whole country, encouraging each couple to have only one child. This is an important measure which concerns the speed and future of the four modernizations and the health and happiness of the future generations. It is a measure that conforms to the immediate and longer-term interests of the whole people."

The letter recalled that in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China's net population increase was 430 million. This was the result of the improvement of health work and people's living standards, which greatly reduced the mortality rate. In those years, the state did not take adequate measures to control the birth rate. The rapid growth of population is causing increasing difficulties for the people in food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, public health and employment, and makes it difficult for the state to bring about a change to the country's poverty and backwardness within a short time.

What is even more aggravating is the fact that young people under 30 now account for 65 per cent of the total population. This means that in the coming years an average of 20 million people will reach the marriageable and child-bearing age every year. If efforts are not made to bring the population growth under con-

trol, China's population will swell to 1,300 million after 20 years and will surpass 1,500 million in 40 years if the present rate of 2.2 children per couple continues. This will definitely hinder the modernization programme and give rise to difficulties in improving the people's standards of living.

Such being the case, the letter said, the most effective way to solve this question is for one couple to have one child only.

Some people worry that if each couple has only one child, new problems will arise, such as: the average age of the population will increase, the male population will outnumber the female population and a large number of old people will have to be supported. Some of these worries result from their misunderstanding while others can be solved if necessary measures are taken in good time. For example, the phenomenon of the population getting older will not appear in this century because at present half of the population are under 21 and those over 65 are less than 5 per cent. The problem of the population getting older will crop up only after 40 years. But of course measures can be taken in advance to prevent such an occurrence.

The Party and the government have decided to take concrete steps to control the population growth, the letter said. Special considerations will be given to the only children and their families. These include enrolment in nurseries and schools, special medical care, priority in getting employment and housing, equal pay for equal work.

In conclusion, the letter stressed that family planning is a matter that concerns the interests of every household and that the method of persuasion and education should be adhered to. In the case of people having actual difficulty in meeting policy requirements, they may be allowed to have two children. The practice may be relaxed among the people of minority nationalities.

Renmin Ribao and other newspapers with a nationwide circulation have all published the full text of this letter.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Distinguished Guest From Norway

Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli was given a rousing welcome during his recent visit to China. He was the first head of the Norwegian Government to visit China since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries 26 years ago.

During his stay in China (September 22-29), the Norwegian Prime Minister met with Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. He held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. Regarding bilateral relations, the two leaders expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly co-operation in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural fields over the past few years. They also exchanged views on furthering Sino-Norwegian co-operation in maritime transportation, petroleum industry, fisheries and shipbuilding.

The two countries signed an agreement on economic, industrial and technical co-operation, under which the two contracting parties will establish a mixed commission consisting of representatives of the competent authorities and economic organizations of both countries with a view to promoting economic, industrial and technical co-operation. This agreement will be valid for ten years. The specialists of both sides have had useful contacts and discussions. All this has opened up new and broad vistas for friendly relations and co-operation.

International Situation. Speaking of the struggle against hegemonism and in defence of world peace at the banquet he gave in honour of the Norwegian Prime Minister, Premier Zhao pointed out: "It is entirely possible to obtain a relatively long period of peaceful environment so long as the people of all countries unite in a persistent struggle to disrupt the hegemonists' strategic deployments."

In his talks with Premier Zhao, the Norwegian Prime Minister said: Norway consistently opposes intervention in the internal affairs of another country, whatever the circumstances and forms. He pointed out that Norway takes the same stand on the Afghan and Kampuchean questions.

On Iran-Iraq Conflict. During the meetings and talks with the Norwegian Prime Minister, the Chinese leaders emphasized that Iran and Iraq are both friends of China and that China hopes they will settle their disputes as soon as possible through peaceful negotiations and guard against superpower intervention.

Prime Minister Nordli said: "During my stay in Beijing, the international situation has taken a turn for the worse as a result of the expansion of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict." He expressed the hope that the conflict, which is liable to produce very serious consequences internationally, will be settled swiftly and peacefully.

Conditions Not Available For Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations

In a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing on September 23, the Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out that for the present the condition and atmosphere required for the third round of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations are not available.

The Vietnamese authorities put forward the proposal for the third round of talks not out of a sincere desire to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations, but merely for propaganda purposes.

The note reads: "There have been 15 formal meetings in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on bilateral relations at vice-ministerial level since April 1979. However, the negotiations have come to a deadlock because the Vietnamese side obdurately pursues the policy of opposition and hostility to China and the policy of aggression and expansion abroad, and that it does not have the slightest sincerity for a negotiated settlement. Following the conclusion of the second round of negotiations, the Chinese side stated in all sincerity that it would continue in its stand for a settlement through negotiations and was willing to wait with patience. Once positive factors conducive to the progress of the

negotiations appear, no matter how minor they may be, the Chinese Government Delegation would be ready to go to Hanoi for the third round of negotiations with the Vietnamese side. However, the Vietnamese authorities have, in the past six months and more, stepped up their anti-China activities and committed armed provocations against Chinese border areas. What is more, in total disregard of the resolution on the situation of Kampuchea adopted by the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, they refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, intensified their war of aggression against Kampuchea and even brazenly carried out armed intrusions into Thai territory, thus aggravating the tension in Indochina and the Southeast Asian region. Facts have fully shown that the Vietnamese side is at present seeking outward expansion and regional hegemony and that it has no sincerity whatsoever for a settlement through negotiations."

The note added: "Despite all this, the Chinese side is still prepared to wait patiently and will be ready to resume the negotiations with the Vietnamese side at any time once positive factors truly conducive to the negotiations appear."

News in Brief

Ji Pengfei's Visit to Seychelles, Djibouti and Jordan. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei paid a visit to Seychelles, Djibouti and Jordan on September 8-22.

During his stay in Seychelles, Vice-Premier Ji met with President France Albert Rene and held talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs Jacques Hodoul. He said: "Both China and Seychelles belong to the third world and need a peaceful international environment in

which to build up our respective countries." He added: "We are marching together in the just cause of opposing imperialism and foreign aggression."

In Djibouti, Vice-Premier Ji met with President Hassan Gouled Abtidon, Prime Minister Barkat Gourat Hamadou and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation Moumin Bahdon Farah. He praised the Djibouti Government for its unremitting efforts in defending its national independence and sovereignty, building the country, developing the economy and improving the people's living conditions. He also said: "On major international problems, the Djibouti Government has made efforts to maintain world peace by upholding justice and opposing big powers' aggression."

During his visit to Jordan, Vice-Premier Ji met King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and held talks with them. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Vice-Premier Ji said that China fully supported the just demand of the Arab countries for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Wan Li Meets "Time" Delegation. Vice-Premier Wan Li met in Beijing on September 22 with a delegation from *Time*, Inc., U.S.A., led by Editor-in-Chief Henry Grunwald. Present at the meeting were Director of the Foreign Languages Bureau Luo Jun, Vice-Director Duan Liancheng and Chief Editor of *Beijing Review* Wang Xi.

At the meeting Wan Li answered questions on economic management put forward by the American friends.

GROWTH RATE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY FOR 1979



National income

7%



Total agricultural output value

8.6%



Total industrial output value

8.5%



Total output value of industry
and agriculture

8.5%



Output value of light industry

9.6%



Output value of heavy industry

7.7%

MAJOR TARGETS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN

(Estimated increases of 1981 over 1980)

Total output value of industry and agriculture	5.5%
Total agricultural output value	4%
Total industrial output value	6%
Output value of light industry	8%
Output value of heavy industry	4.4%

ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IN 1981



Grain 342.5 million tons



Coal 620 million tons



Cotton 2.55 million tons



Oil 106 million tons



Cotton yarn 2.865 million tons



Electricity 312,000 million kw.



Paper 5.2 million tons



Chemical fertilizer 12.3 million tons



Sugar 2.6 million tons



Steel 35 million tons



Iraq-Iran Relations

Early End to Hostilities Is Best

THE world is following with grave concern the Iran-Iraq conflict which could lead to serious consequences.

As the conflict escalated after September 22, both sides used aircraft, artillery, tanks, warships and rockets to attack the other's strategic points and oil installations. Losses and casualties were reported on both sides.

Escalating Conflict. The border dispute between Iraq and Iran, which share a 1,000-kilometre border, is a long-standing one. On March 6, 1975 when leaders of the two countries were attending an OPEC summit conference in Algiers, the two sides reached agreement over the demarcation of land and water frontiers, but religious and ethnic differences between the two countries sharpened last year and upset relations.

Many clashes took place about the border last April. Then, when Iraq demanded Iranian troops be withdrawn from the three islands near the Strait of Hormuz, Iran refused, and on September 17 Iraq renounced the Iraq-Iran agreement, whereupon Iran announced it would stop all cargo ships entering Iraqi ports. Border clashes then escalated sharply and the situation worsened.

Urgent Tasks. There is no fundamental conflict of in-



Sketch map by Zhu Yulian

terests between Iran and Iraq despite the very complicated reasons behind the worsening relations. Both countries are Islamic nations, developing countries belonging to the third world and facing the same tasks of developing their national economy and building up the state. The issues left behind by history are complicated, but they can be solved peacefully. In fact, the two countries had reached certain agreements over some questions in the past and had improved mutual understanding

to some extent. This is in the fundamental interests of both countries. On the contrary, if force is resorted to and the present dangerous situation is allowed to develop, existing disputes between the two countries could be exacerbated and made much more complicated. Obviously, it is to the advantage of both to adopt a cooler attitude and exercise more restraint in order to create conditions to end the war as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union pushing its policy of driving south to the Indian Ocean and invading Afghanistan has not been of much help to stabilize the Gulf region. The escalating military conflict between Iran and Iraq, both major countries in the region, does not serve to strengthen their independence and security. In fact, as some countries have pointed out, it serves as a pretext for external interference and becomes a cockpit for superpower rivalry. This prospect is not reassuring to the people of Iran and Iraq nor to the international community. It would be best for all for the two countries to solve their disputes peacefully and to stop fighting as early as possible. It is in the interests of the people of Iran and Iraq, to peace and security in the Gulf region and the world.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang

Interview With President of Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan

Report From Islamabad

WHEN Professor Abdul Sayaf, President of the Islamic Alliance for the Libera-

tion of Afghanistan, was asked in Peshawar, Pakistan, by *Ren-min Ribao* correspondents on September 20 about the situa-

tion in Afghanistan, he said that after fighting the Soviet invaders on Afghan territory for nine months, the Afghan people are drawing the following conclusions:

First, the Afghan people are doing much better than the Russians had thought possible. The Russians thought that everything would be solved once they moved into Afghanistan. After they got in, however, they found resistance from the Afghan people stiffening. In the fighting, Afghan losses were insignificant compared to that of the enemy. The Afghan people are poor, they are short of almost everything, but they have a lot of confidence and they have been able to obtain very satisfactory results.

Second, before the Russians invaded Afghanistan, their policies were quite effective in many parts of the world, because they claimed they were the friends of the poor and the oppressed. Today, their invasion of Afghanistan has helped the world see through its loud professions to its very aggressive and social-imperialist essence. The Russians now find it very difficult to convince others that they are the friends of the poor and the oppressed.

Third, before the Russians invaded Afghanistan, some held them in fear. Isn't Russia a superpower? Now, very few fear them, for aren't the Afghan people, who have no arms, no aircraft, no tanks, no nothing, more than standing up to them?

The President of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that his people were ready to fight a long war. "Some may think it impossible to drive the Russians out, because Russia is a powerful country. But as we see it, within nine months and the

Russians are calling on Cuba and others for help. They are in deep trouble. All of us are ready to give up our lives for the independence of our country. We will fight them to the last."

Speaking of a political solution to the Afghan problem, Professor Sayaf said that their stand remains unchanged. There is only one way to solve the problem, he said, and that is, the Russians must withdraw from the country unconditionally and let the people of Afghanistan decide their own future according to their own will. Any other solution is unacceptable.

Question of Kampuchea's Seat at U.N.

Moscow's Mythical Three Million

ON September 15, a political news analyst of the official Soviet news agency TASS demanded that the United Nations "return" Kampuchea's seat to the Heng Samrin regime. The reasons given were that the regime "has established effective control over the country's entire territory, has coped with hunger," and "the strength of the new people's government" has been demonstrated.

What a specious argument. If the regime "has established effective control over the country's entire territory" and its strength has been demonstrated, as TASS claims, then why are there still over 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea? And why are U.N. refugee organizations still engaged in large-scale relief work in the country, where famine is spreading? If the ability to cope with hunger is a valid criterion for U.N. membership, as TASS' political analyst argues, then Viet Nam, Mos-

"We're not going to beg the Russians to go home. We're going to fight on. If they want to pull out, however, we won't try stopping them."

Professor Abdul Sayaf also said that countries with sense and which uphold human justice and love freedom should not put Afghanistan aside, because what the Afghan people are fighting against on Afghan soil is not just an enemy of Afghanistan, but the enemy of all mankind, the world's enemy. Those who love liberty and independence must do something. They must not be indifferent.

cow's protege, should not be in the United Nations.

Besides making unfounded claims, the Soviet political news analyst repeats the old lie about "the extermination of three million Kampuchians" as a reason for opposing Democratic Kampuchea retaining its lawful seat in the United Nations. "Three million" is a shocking figure. It was intended by Viet Nam and the Soviet Union to shock. But the figure has no basis. When the Lon Nol regime was overthrown in 1975, the population of Kampuchea was about 7 million, and it increased somewhat in 1978. An AFP report from Phnom Penh last January said that according to officials and international organizations in Phnom Penh and data collected from various provinces, the population at the end of 1979 was approximately 6 million. In addition, there were about 700,000 refugees in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. It was only after Viet Nam launched its war against

Kampuchea that the Kampuchean population began to shrink. It is the direct outcome of the genocidal policy Viet Nam pursues against the Kampuchians. Democratic Kampuchea did indeed commit some grave mistakes in the past, including the erroneous killing of some people. Leaders of Democratic Kampuchea have on many occasions publicly admitted their mistakes and made self-criticisms and have taken steps to rectify them. Last year, Democratic Kampuchea put forth a Draft Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea to replace the 1976 Constitution, reshuffled the government and adopted a series of democratic policies to unite with people of all strata. It is regaining the understanding, sympathy and support of the Kampuchean people at home and abroad.

The charge repeated ad nauseam by the Soviet Union and Viet Nam about three million people allegedly killed in Democratic Kampuchea is aimed at seating the representative of the Heng Samrin regime in the United Nations. If this fails, the charge will at least, they hope, deceive and persuade some countries unaware of the truth to give up their support for Democratic Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean seat in the U.N. vacant. Should their manoeuvre succeed, it would pave the way for bringing the Heng Samrin regime into the United Nations in the future and also weaken Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against Viet Nam. This would be to the advantage of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam pushing their policy of expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is currently leading the Kampuchean people in carrying on the struggle against Vietnamese aggression. This is the most effective force against Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. In the past two dry seasons, Democratic Kampuchean fighters not only withstood the offensive involving some 200,000 Vietnamese troops and preserved their own strength, but also managed to develop and grow. It is proof they enjoy the support of the people because it is inconceivable that guerrilla warfare can be developed without popular support. Their struggle has not only defended Kampuchea's independence, neutrality and non-alignment, but also made important contributions to checking Soviet and Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Thus, support for Democratic Kampuchea is a matter of overall importance in combating

Soviet and Vietnamese hegemony.

It is Kampuchea's internal affairs as to what policy it pursues. Recognition of and support for Democratic Kampuchea by the international community does not mean endorsing its past policies. Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea under the pretext that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had followed erroneous policies must not be countenanced. To allow a country to topple the government of another country and install a puppet regime there simply because it does not like that country and its policies would be tantamount to acknowledging that military aggression and interference in another country's internal affairs are permissible. This would be against U.N. Charter, throw the international community into chaos and aid the aggressor in destroying world peace and stability.

— Xinhua Correspondent
Ji Ying

Korean Dialogue Interrupted

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea has had to postpone the meeting between the working-level delegates arranging a north-south premiers' contact because of the political unrest in south Korea and the Chun Du Hwan clique's intensifying fascistization. This was announced on September 24.

To realize the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country, the D.P.R.K. has repeatedly initiated proposals for a dialogue. The two working-level delegations have met nine times to arrange for a "pre-

miers' contact" and some results have been obtained. Then Chun Du Hwan seized military power last December and began to re-establish a military dictatorial rule in south Korea. He made himself "president" last August and went on creating splits and opposing democracy. Despite international opposition, he sentenced Kim Dae Jung to death and alleged that there was a north Korean attempt to invade the south. This stirred up hostile feelings and created a tense atmosphere. This goes completely against the fundamental principles for a north-south dialogue and deadlocks the talks.

At the United Nations

Huang Hua on International Situation

- The international situation is tenser and more turbulent, the danger of war is growing.
- Should one resist or retreat before hegemonist provocations?
- Three basic principles for a just and reasonable settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean questions.

AT the Plenary Meeting of the 35th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 24, the leader of the Chinese Delegation Huang Hua pointed out that the international situation has now reached a crucial point and the people of the world, faced with the war provocations by the hegemonists, must promptly and decisively choose between a resolute counter-blow and a steady retreat. The fact that the 1980s started with the Afghan incident was indeed a bad omen.

He said that the past year witnessed encouraging progress in the struggle to win national liberation, defend state independence and safeguard world peace. But world peace and the independence and security of states still face serious threats. Relying on its vastly increased military strength, the Soviet Union has stepped up its pace of expansion. The international situation is tenser and more turbulent than before, the danger of war is growing.

A New Stage. Prior to the Afghan incident, the Soviet Union had normally carried out its military invasion or subversion of third world countries through its agents. But this time in Afghanistan, it dropped its mask and sent its troops to fight. Moscow even advanced a theory to justify its aggression, stating that, to the Soviet Union, "a hostile Afghanistan is unacceptable, because there is a common border 2,200 kilometres long." This "doctrine" of allowing no hostile neighbours means that all the neighbours of the Soviet Union must show complete obedience. It is even more peremptory and aggressive in nature than the notorious doctrine of "limited sovereignty." Huang Hua pointed out: "In spreading these fallacies, the Soviet Union is trying both to defend its present aggressions and to create theoretical justifications for similar acts in the future. Whether in theory

or in practice, the Afghan incident marks a new stage of development in the external expansion of the hegemonists."

Huang Hua went on to say: The sending of troops to Afghanistan and supporting the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea are important steps taken by the hegemonists in their policy of a southward drive. Their drive south towards the Indian Ocean and into the Pacific Ocean in co-ordination with their activities of expansion in the Red Sea and in the Horn of Africa is aimed at seizing strategic sites in the vast area of crucial importance — from the Red Sea and the Arabian Peninsula in the west, through the Strait of Malacca in the middle and to the South China Sea in the east — encircle the oilfields in the Gulf and control key international sea lanes. In other words, while further threatening the whole Asian-Pacific region, the Soviet Union intends to outflank Western Europe and to hasten the completion of its global strategic deployment for world domination.

Therefore, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet support for the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea are certainly not "accidental" events, but premeditated acts, not "defensive" measures, but offensive and aggressive moves; not "local" problems but major issues affecting the overall situation of the world. The threat the Soviet Union poses to world peace and the security of all countries is not "temporary." The hegemonists will never stop where they are. They will see how the wind blows and wait for an opportune moment to start new adventures in order to attain their strategic goals. In these circumstances, while the third world countries located along the route of the hegemonists' southward drive will no doubt bear the brunt of the attack, other countries, including the

West European countries and Japan, will also be facing grave threats. Should the Soviet Union succeed in every step of its expansion and in its global strategic plan, it will be difficult for the world to avoid another holocaust.

Huang Hua said: We believe that the strategic offensive by the hegemonists should be countered with overall measures so that wherever they seek expansion, they will be held in check. It is not enough just to condemn and call for sanctions against the aggressors. We must also adopt effective measures to help the people of countries subjected to aggression, because in fighting for their national independence and liberty they are in fact struggling for international peace and security. Provided that the countries of the world strengthen their solidarity, co-ordinate their actions and persist in struggle, it is entirely possible to check the aggressive drive of the hegemonists, upset their global strategic plan and prevent their launching of a new world war.

But if we yield our positions one after another in the face of hegemonist onslaught, the hegemonists will become even more insatiable and unscrupulous in their expansion and aggression. In the end, we shall be backed against the wall with nothing but the choice between being forced into complete submission or being caught totally unprepared for a major war. The course of World War II has demonstrated to the full what a heavy price one had to pay for the failure to make the right choice in time.

Aggressor's Trick. Exposing the Soviet "detente" subterfuge which has been played with great fanfare, Huang Hua pointed out: For some time the Soviet Union has been advocating "a summit meeting of leaders of states of all the regions of the world," making appeals to the parliaments and MP's of various countries "to strengthen peace and detente," and so on and so forth. As a matter of fact, it has long been the established practice of the hegemonists to pursue aggression and expansion while trumpeting the slogan of "detente." Especially after a massive aggression and expansion, they always strike a pose of defending peace and launch a big "detente" offensive.

Huang Hua said that the new item entitled "certain urgent measures for reducing the war danger" proposed by Mr. Gromyko at the plenary meeting yesterday for consideration at the current session is precisely such a kind of

thing. The facts show that the armed aggression against Afghanistan being carried out by the Soviet Union constitutes in itself a grave threat to world peace. If the Soviet Union is really sincere about "reducing the war danger," is there any action more "urgent" and practical than the scrupulous implementation of the General Assembly resolution endorsed by 104 countries and the immediate and total withdrawal of its aggressor forces from Afghanistan?

In face of the current pressing international situation, Huang Hua said, the Chinese people are determined to keep up the struggle against hegemonism together with the peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples all over the world. . . . We take this stand not merely for the sake of our own security but, more importantly, with a view to safeguarding the overall interests of world peace.

In his speech, Huang Hua completely exposed the sinister aim of the Soviet Union in instructing the Kabul regime to put forward a so-called "7-point proposal" for the settlement of the Afghan question and the Vietnamese authorities to dish up a so-called "4-point proposal" for defusing the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said: "It is understandable that some countries hope to find a political settlement to the Afghan and Kampuchean questions so as to ease international tension. China is in favour of a just and reasonable political settlement of the two questions. However, we are opposed to any political settlement based on the acceptance of the fait accompli created by the aggressors. We should guard against their attempts to detract public attention in the name of seeking a political solution, and to turn negotiations for a political settlement into an endless debate so that they may buy time to step up their military actions and consolidate their gains from aggression. We should likewise guard against their attempt, in the course of a political solution, to exploit the desire of certain people in the world for momentary peace and security and to induce them to sacrifice the fundamental interests of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples."

Three Basic Principles for the Settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean Questions. In the view of the Chinese Delegation, Huang Hua said, a just and reasonable settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean questions requires that these three basic principles be followed:

First, the foreign aggressors must withdraw all their troops immediately and unconditionally

from Afghanistan and Kampuchea in compliance with the relevant U.N. resolutions. This is a principle of key importance and the prerequisite for any settlement.

Second, after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples should be free to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. In its resolution last May, the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference emphasized respect for "the Afghan people's inalienable right to decide their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system." Recently, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea stated that after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, "the Kampuchean people may choose their own national government through a general election by free, direct or secret ballot, and if necessary, under the supervision of the U.N. Secretary-General or his representative." The Chinese Government supports the above propositions.

Third, Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be restored to their independent and non-aligned status.

After the Afghan and Kampuchean questions are settled in accordance with the above three principles, China, in the interest of safeguarding the independence of these two countries and peace in Asia and the world, will be ready to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee that the territory of Afghanistan or Kampuchea shall not be occupied or used to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in either region, nor shall there be any form of interference in the internal affairs of these two countries.

On Israel's Policy of Aggression and Expansion. Huang Hua in his speech strongly condemned Israel for its policy of aggression and expansion and for its persistent obstruction of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. He declared: We firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

On the Issue of Southern Africa. Referring to the issue of southern Africa, Huang Hua said: We firmly support the correct views of the frontline states on the question of southern Africa. Like Zimbabwe, Namibia should achieve genuine national independence in conformity with the aspirations of its people and on the basis of territorial integrity and national unification. Apartheid and the system of racial discrimination in South Africa should be completely abolished.

On the Situation of the Korean Peninsula. The developments on the Korean Peninsula, he said, call for close attention. The military junta in south Korea is intensifying its fascist dictatorship by every ruthless means. Recently, in defiance of world condemnation, this regime has brazenly pronounced a death sentence on the well-known democrat Kim Dae Jung. All this has not only created new obstacles to the north-south dialogue and the peaceful reunification of Korea, but also added to the destabilizing factors in the Korean situation. A reasonable solution of the Korean question will be of major significance to the maintenance of peace in East Asia and the Pacific Region. He added: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a series of formulas and proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and has worked tirelessly to this end. On its part, the international community should help to create favourable conditions for its realization. It is necessary to implement as soon as possible the relevant resolution of the U.N. General Assembly adopted five years ago by dissolving the "U.N. command," withdrawing all U.S. military forces and equipment from south Korea and converting the Korean armistice agreement into a peace agreement through negotiations between the parties concerned.

On Recent Conflict Between Iraq and Iran. Huang Hua said: We are deeply concerned over the recent military conflict between Iraq and Iran. We sincerely hope that the two parties will cease hostilities speedily and settle their disputes through peaceful negotiations so as not to be exploited by those harbouring ulterior motives.

On Global Economic Negotiations. Huang Hua in his speech expressed the hope that the current session will take a bigger step forward to make a good start in the global economic negotiations and guide them in the direction of strengthening economic co-operation between nations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In conclusion, Huang Hua said: This is the first session of the U.N. General Assembly in the 1980s. The coming decade will be a complicated and volatile decade fraught with crises. Therefore, people have every reason to expect the current session to make a new contribution to opposing aggression, preventing war, safeguarding peace and promoting progress, so that a good start may be made in the work of the United Nations in the 1980s. □

At 3rd Session of 5th N.P.C.

Report on Work of Supreme People's Court

(Excerpts)

Jiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court, gave a report on September 2 at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. It was approved on September 10. Following are excerpts of the report. — Ed.

By the end of June this year, people's courts throughout the country had examined 94 per cent of the criminal cases tried in the ten chaotic years—a total of 1.13 million.

Of the 270,000 cases in which people were accused of counter-revolutionary offences, 175,000 involved unsubstantiated charges or unjust sentences against 184,000 people. This number included 26,000 cases associated with the frame-up of Liu Shaoqi, involving 28,000 people.

In the course of examining 860,000 ordinary criminal cases, the courts found that over 82,000 people had been unjustly, falsely or wrongly charged or sentenced in 76,000 cases. Another 290,000 cases involving appeals against sentences in criminal cases tried before and after the start of the "cultural revolution" were also examined and settled.

The examination and correction of unjust court proceedings, charges and sentences has been the most important task of the people's courts in the past two years and more, Jiang Hua said. Now, he added, most of the people's courts have basically completed this work and the decisions are awaiting approval. People's courts of all levels should make efforts to complete this work in the shortest possible time.

In the urban areas, he said, the courts have dealt promptly and effectively with criminals, protected the interests of the people and safeguarded social order.

The re-examining and correcting of wrong cases was a powerful exposure and denunciation of Lin Biao and the gang of four who



were feudal-fascist tyrants and was part of the implementation of the political line of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It has helped to heal the wounds caused by the "cultural revolution," to promote stability and unity and to mobilize all positive factors to work for the four modernizations.

During the work of the court, an important lesson was drawn from the "cultural revolution," Jiang Hua pointed out. That is, we must seek truth from facts, and oppose subjectivism, he said.

In handling cases, the people's courts must act independently according to law, he said. In order that the courts may properly exercise their duties, any interference from outside must be resolutely opposed.

Owing to efforts made during the last three years, the work of the people's courts has gradually been normalized, and judicial work has entered a new period of development, Jiang Hua said.

Report on Procuratorial Work

(Excerpts)

Huang Huoqing, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, gave a report on procuratorial work on September 2 at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. It was approved on September 10. Following are excerpts of the report. — Ed.

The people's procuratorates, public security organs and people's courts of various levels had over the past year and more earnestly implemented the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. As a result, social order has been maintained and the smooth carrying out of the modernization programme guaranteed.

Poor social order and the increase in criminal activities were an aftermath of the ten years of turmoil. The urgent task of law enforcement is to punish criminals with a view to safeguarding stability and unity among the people.

In the first half of this year, Huang Huoqing said, procuratorates at all levels approved the arrest of more than 84,000 persons charged with criminal offences, over 50 per cent for grave crimes, and instituted legal proceedings against them. Co-ordinated action by public security organs, procuratorates and people's courts in improving social order in cities has deflated the arrogance of criminal elements. Since March this year, the number of criminal cases has dropped month by month.

A fairly large proportion of crimes were committed by young people, he noted. In dealing with these cases, the procuratorates at all levels carried out a policy of education, remoulding and help. They are running schools and centres for re-education of juvenile delinquents through work and trying to get most of the young people back on the right road.

The more important thing, he went on, is to strengthen education in law and morality and make proper arrangements for job-seeking young people. This would reduce or eliminate the source of misdeeds and thoroughly solve the questions of juvenile delinquency and social disorder.

Huang Huoqing said that an important task of the procuratorates is to combat law-



breaking and criminal activities by state functionaries. According to statistics of the procuratorates in 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, there have been over 10,000 such cases this year, more than 7,000 of which have been settled. There was great resistance, however, to the proper disposition of cases involving state functionaries. The procuratorates at all levels have broken through all kinds of obstructions and adhered to the policy that all citizens are equal before the law.

Visits and letters are an important channel through which people bring up appeals and charges with procuratorates and supervise state organs. Procuratorates at the various levels received more than 684,000 letters or visits from people in the first half of this year. This helped the procuratorates discover social trends and the attitudes of the people. They provided clues for cases under investigation, exposed crimes and helped clarify cases in which errors had been committed.

Special conditions prevail in minority nationality areas and not all the legal provisions are applicable to them. He suggested that investigation and study be undertaken and modifications be made to the criminal and procedural laws so that they are suited to local conditions and special characteristics, customs, habits and ways of life. The modifications should be submitted to the N.P.C. Standing Committee for approval.

The Nationality Law

Of the People's Republic of China

Following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China adopted at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on September 10, 1980. — Ed.

Article 1

This law is applicable to the acquisition, renunciation and restoration of the nationality of the People's Republic of China.

Article 2

The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national country;

Persons belonging to any of the nationalities of China have Chinese nationality.

Article 3

The People's Republic of China does not recognize dual nationality for any Chinese national.

Article 4

Any person born in China whose parents are Chinese nationals or one of whose parents is a Chinese national has Chinese nationality.

Article 5

Any person born abroad whose parents are Chinese nationals or one of whose parents is a Chinese national has Chinese nationality. But a person whose parents are Chinese nationals and have settled abroad or one of whose parents is a Chinese national and has settled abroad and who has acquired foreign nationality on birth does not have Chinese nationality.

Article 6

Any person born in China whose parents are stateless or of uncertain nationality but have settled in China has Chinese nationality.

Article 7

Aliens or stateless persons who are willing to abide by China's Constitution and laws may

acquire Chinese nationality upon approval of their applications provided that:

- (1) they are close relatives of Chinese nationals; or
- (2) they have settled in China; or
- (3) they have other legitimate reasons.

Article 8

Any person who applies for naturalization in China acquires Chinese nationality upon approval of his or her application; no person whose application for naturalization in China has been approved is permitted to retain foreign nationality.

Article 9

Any Chinese national who has settled abroad and who has been naturalized there or has required foreign nationality of his own free will automatically loses Chinese nationality

Article 10

Chinese nationals may renounce Chinese nationality upon approval of their applications provided that:

- (1) they are close relatives of aliens; or
- (2) they have settled abroad; or
- (3) they have other legitimate reasons.

Article 11

Any person whose application for renunciation of Chinese nationality has been approved loses Chinese nationality.

Article 12

State functionaries and armymen on active service shall not renounce Chinese nationality

Article 13

Aliens who were once of Chinese nationality may apply for restoration of Chinese nationality provided that they have legitimate reasons; those whose applications for restoration of

Chinese nationality are approved shall not retain foreign nationality.

Article 14

The acquisition, renunciation and restoration of Chinese nationality, with the exception of cases provided for in Article 9, shall go through the formalities of application. Applications for those under the age of 18 may be filed by the minors' parents or other legal representatives.

Article 15

The organs handling nationality applications are local, municipal and county public security bureaus at home and China's diplomatic representations and consular offices abroad.

Article 16

Applications for naturalization and for renunciation or restoration of Chinese nationality are subject to examination and approval by the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China. The Ministry of Public Security issues a certificate to any person whose application is approved.

Article 17

The nationality status of persons who have acquired or lost Chinese nationality before the promulgation of this law remains valid.

Article 18

This law comes into force from the day of promulgation.

The Income Tax Law

Of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment

Following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment adopted at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on September 10, 1980. — Ed.

Article 1

Income tax shall be levied in accordance with this law on the income derived from production, business and other sources by any joint venture with Chinese and foreign investment (hereinafter called joint venture for short) in the People's Republic of China.

Income tax on the income derived from production, business and other sources by branches within or outside the territory of China of such joint ventures shall be paid by their head office.

Article 2

The taxable income of a joint venture shall be the net income in a tax year after deduction of costs, expenses and losses in that year.

Article 3

The income tax rate on joint ventures shall be 30 per cent. In addition, a local surtax of 10 per cent of the assessed income tax shall be levied.

The income tax rates on joint ventures exploiting petroleum, natural gas and other resources shall be stipulated separately.

Article 4

In the case of a foreign participant in a joint venture remitting its share of profit from China, an income tax of 10 per cent shall be levied on the remitted amount.

Article 5

A newly established joint venture scheduled to operate for a period of ten years or more may, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the enterprise, be exempted from income tax in the first profit-making year and allowed a 50 per cent reduction in the second and third years.

With the approval of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, joint

ventures engaged in such low-profit operations as farming and forestry or located in remote, economically underdeveloped outlying areas may be allowed a 15-30 per cent reduction in income tax for a period of ten years following the expiration of the term for exemptions and reductions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 6

A participant in a joint venture which re-invests its share of profit in China for a period of not less than five years may, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the said participant, obtain a refund of 40 per cent of the income tax paid on the reinvested amount. A participant which withdraws its reinvested funds within five years shall pay back the tax amount refunded.

Article 7

Losses incurred by a joint venture in a tax year may be carried over to the next tax year and made up with a matching amount drawn from that year's income. Should the income in the subsequent tax year be insufficient to make up for the said losses, the balance may be made up with further deductions against income year by year over a period not exceeding five years.

Article 8

Income tax on joint ventures shall be levied on an annual basis and paid in quarterly instalments. Such provisional payment shall be made within 15 days after the end of each quarter. The final settlement shall be made within three months of the end of a tax year. Excess payments shall be refunded by the tax authorities or deficiencies made good by the taxpayer.

Article 9

Joint ventures shall file their provisional income tax returns with the local tax authority within the period prescribed for provisional payments. The taxpayer shall file its final annual income tax return together with its final accounts within three months of the end of the tax year.

Article 10

Income tax levied on joint ventures shall be computed in terms of Renminbi (RMB). Income in foreign currency shall be assessed according to the exchange rate quoted by the State General Administration of Exchange Con-

trol of the People's Republic of China and shall be taxed in Renminbi.

Article 11

When joint ventures go into operation or when they change the nature of their business, change their address, close down, or make changes in or transfer registered capital, such joint ventures shall register with the General Administrative Bureau for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China, and within 30 days of such registration, present the relevant certificates to the local tax authority for tax registration.

Article 12

The tax authorities have the right to investigate the financial affairs, account books and tax situation of any joint venture. The joint venture must make reports according to the facts and provide all relevant information and shall not conceal the facts or refuse to cooperate.

Article 13

A joint venture must pay its tax within the prescribed time limit. In cases of failure to pay within the prescribed time limit, the appropriate tax authority, in addition to setting a new time limit for tax payment, shall surcharge overdue payments at one half of one per cent of the overdue tax for every day in arrears, starting from the first day of default.

Article 14

The tax authorities may, acting at their discretion, impose a penalty on any joint venture which has violated the provisions of articles 9, 11 and 12 of this law.

In dealing with any joint venture which has evaded or refused to pay tax, the tax authorities may, in addition to pursuing the tax, impose a penalty of not more than five times the amount of tax underpaid or not paid, according to the seriousness of the offence. Cases of gross violation shall be handled by the local people's courts according to law.

Article 15

In cases of disputes with tax authorities about tax payment, joint ventures must pay tax according to the relevant regulations first before applying to higher tax authorities for reconsideration. If they do not accept the decisions

made after such reconsideration, they can bring the matter before the local people's courts.

Article 16

Income tax paid by a joint venture or its branch in other countries may be credited against the assessed income tax of the head office as foreign tax credit.

Where agreements on avoidance of double taxation have been concluded between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the government of another country, income tax

credits shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the related agreements.

Article 17

Detailed rules and regulations for the implementation of this law shall be formulated by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

Article 18

This law shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

Two Important Regulations

AT the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held on August 26, two important regulations — Provisional Regulations on Lawyers of the People's Republic of China and Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province — were adopted.

The regulations on lawyers include 21 provisions specifying their tasks and qualifications.

Since the promulgation of the criminal law and six other important laws last year, more than 250 legal advisory offices have been set up in various parts of the country and 2,300 lawyers have begun work.

The regulations stipulate that lawyers in China are the state's legal workers. "Lawyers must carry out their work according to law and also are protected by the law. No organization or person is permitted to interfere with lawyers' work." "In performing their service, lawyers must serve the cause of socialism and the interests of the people, act on the basis of facts and take the law as their criterion."

The legal advisory offices are public institutions in which the lawyers work. They are under the leadership and supervision of the state judicial organs.

The regulations will go into force on January 1, 1982.

With the reform of China's economic system, more and more economic measures will be taken to readjust the economic relations between the various sectors. Under these circumstances, many problems involving the law will arise. Particularly, with the steady increase

of economic and technical co-operation between China and foreign countries and the further development of foreign trade and maritime transport, there will be an increasing number of disputes involving foreign interests. Hence the need for more lawyers.

The regulations on special economic zones in Guangdong Province include 26 provisions. Apart from six on general principles, the others deal with matters such as preferential treatment for foreign businessmen operating in the special zones, management of labour and organization.

It encourages foreign businessmen, Chinese residing abroad and compatriots in Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao) to make investments and run enterprises or joint ventures with China in the three special economic zones of Shenzhen (Shumchun), Zhuhai and Shantou (Swatow) in Guangdong Province. Their assets, profits and other legitimate rights and interests will be protected under the Chinese law.

Apart from Guangdong Province, special economic zones are being set up in Fujian Province as well to increase economic co-operation and technical exchange, expand China's export and promote the four modernizations. Experiences of export-producing areas in other countries and regions have been taken into consideration in developing these zones.

The regulations stipulate that the rate of income tax paid by the enterprises in these special economic zones will be 15 per cent. Preferential treatment will be given to enterprises established within two years of the

promulgation of the regulations, enterprises with an investment of 5 million U.S. dollars or more and enterprises involving higher technologies or having a longer cycle of capital turnover.

It specifies that the machinery, spare parts, raw materials, transport vehicles and other means of production needed by these enterprises will be exempted from import duties. Consumer goods they need shall be subjected to full or lower import duties or exempted, depending on the merits of each case.

The land in the special zones remain the property of the People's Republic of China. However, enterprises in these zones will be given favourable consideration in such matters as land rent, the size of the land to be used, and the length of tenure.

Foreign businessmen and employees of the enterprises in the special zones may, after paying the income tax, remit their profits or salaries through the banks in these zones.

Entry and exit procedures will be simplified for foreigners, Chinese residing abroad and Chinese compatriots from Xianggang and Aomen entering or leaving the special economic zones.

Products of the enterprises in the special zones are to be sold on the international market. If an enterprise wants to sell its products on the market in China, it must have the approval of the Guangdong Provincial Administration in Charge of the Special Economic Zones and pay customs duties accordingly. The administration exercises unified management of the special zones on behalf of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government. □

How to Pronounce the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

Following is the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing the pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Spelling in the Wade system is in parentheses for reference.

"a"	(a),	a vowel, as in far;
"b"	(p),	a consonant, as in be;
"c"	(ts),	a consonant, as "ts" in its; and
"ch"	(ch),	a consonant, as "ch" in church, strongly aspirated;
"d"	(t),	a consonant, as in do;
"e"	(e),	a vowel, as "er" in her, the "r" being silent; but "ie", a diphthong, as in yes and "ei", a diphthong, as in way;
"f"	(f),	a consonant, as in foot;
"g"	(k),	a consonant, as in go;
"h"	(h),	a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;
"i"	(i),	a vowel, two pronunciations:
	1)	as in eat
	2)	as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;
"j"	(ch),	a consonant, as in jeep;
"k"	(k),	a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;

"l"	(l),	a consonant, as in land;
"m"	(m),	a consonant, as in me;
"n"	(n),	a consonant, as in no;
"o"	(o),	a vowel, as "aw" in law;
"p"	(p),	a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
"q"	(ch),	a consonant, as "ch" in cheek;
"r"	(j),	a consonant pronounced as "r" but not rolled, or like "z" in azure;
"s"	(s, ss, sz),	a consonant, as in sister; and
"sh"	(sh),	a consonant, as "sh" in shore;
"t"	(t),	a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
"u"	(u),	a vowel, as in too, also as in the French "u" in "tu" or the Germanumlauted "u" in "Muenchen";
"v"	(v),	is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
"w"	(w),	used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
"x"	(hs),	a consonant, as "sh" in she;
"y"		used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "i" or "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
"z"	(ts, tz),	a consonant, as in zero; and
"zh"	(ch),	a consonant, as "j" in jump

The "Dazibao": Its Rise and Fall

A resolution adopted at the recent Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress calls for an amendment to the Constitution to delete the provision concerning *sida*, or the "four bigs." This is in Article 45, the original text of which reads: Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike, and have the right to "speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters."

In the Chinese text, the expressions within the quotation marks are *daming* (contending in a big way), *dafang* (airing views in a big way), *dabianlun* (arguing things out in a big way) and *dazibao* (big-character posters), known collectively as *sida*.

Does deletion of these expressions from the Constitution imply restriction of the Chinese people's democratic rights? To answer this question, to get to the bottom of the matter, it is necessary to take a look at history.

"Sida": Its Origin

by Zhou Zheng, "Beijing Review" Commentator

THE proposal to abolish these rights, as enunciated in the English translation, really sounds a bit shocking. As a matter of fact, however, deletion of the *sida* clause from the Constitution does not in any way affect the democratic rights of Chinese citizens. This is because the first part of the article remains intact, namely, "citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike." Moreover, elsewhere in the Constitution dealing with the fundamental rights and duties of citizens (Chapter Three), it is stipulated that "all citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and to stand for election," that

"citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism," that "the citizens' freedom of person and their homes are inviolable," that "citizens have the right to work," and "the right to education," that "men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work" and so on.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, the Party and government have all along stressed the need to give scope to democracy and put the legal system on a sounder basis. Why then delete the provision on *sida*? The reason for this is not far to seek. It is on account of the fact that *sida* is a specially conceived notion which has nothing in common with freedom of speech in the general sense of the expression as people understand it.

Sida found its main form of expression in the media of the *dazibao*, (posters written in big characters), and anyone who lived in China during the 60s and 70s knows what is meant by a *dazibao*. It means that anyone at any place is entitled to write anything about anyone else (his colleagues, or superiors right up to leaders in the central organs). A *dazibao* can deal with a person's politics, his past, his private life, and, in fact, anything its writer wishes. Besides, the writer is not obliged to sign his real name on his *dazibao* and he is not held responsible either politically or legally for what he has written. As for the so-called *dabianlun* (arguing things out in a big way), this was actually a kangaroo court at which the accused was humiliated and criticized, but was given no chance to defend himself.

During the "cultural revolution" which took place in the late 60s, the *dazibao* was developed further with variations. At that time people in many places and departments became divided into two irreconcilably hostile factions, each claiming itself to be "revolutionary" while accusing the other side of being not revolutionary or even counter-revolutionary. *Dazibao* now seemed too mild to serve the purpose. So high-pitched amplifiers were used instead, night and day without a letup: some "professional revolutionaries," with a tin of paint and a paint-brush, marred public buildings with slogans attacking people wantonly and slanderously. Factional strife became rampant throughout the

country, many people were terribly wronged and the public did not have any security in their everyday lives.

What gave rise to happenings like these?

At First: a Weapon Liable To Misfire

In 1956, not long after the birth of New China, with a view to enabling socialist science, culture and art to flourish, the Chinese Communist Party put forward the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend." The first half represented a way to develop art and the second half a way to develop science. They mean that under the guidance of Marxism, different forms and styles in art should be free to develop and different schools in science should be free to put forward their views for discussion; that questions of right and wrong in art and science should be settled through free discussion and practice, and not in a simplistic, arbitrary way.

In 1957 the Chinese Communist Party started a campaign to rectify its style of work and

non-Party people were invited to give their opinions. A very few bourgeois Rightists took this opportunity to attack the Party. They applied the slogan "Let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" to the political scene and added the word "*da*" (meaning "in a big way") before "contend" (*daming*, meaning contending in a big way) and before "air views" (*dafang*, airing views in a big way). Their aim was to overthrow the Communist Party and the socialist system. Later, the Party, in arousing the masses to deal counter-blows at the Rightists, also resorted to *daming*, *dafang*, *dabianlun* and *dazibao*. At that time, it was believed that *sida* did not have a class nature and so anyone could adopt it for his own use; it was believed, especially after the Rightists were defeated in the struggle, that the *dazibao* was a means created by the masses to carry out revolutionary movements.

In retrospect, in the years when *sida* was used as a weapon against the Rightists, it also served to widen the scope of the struggle. While only a tiny number of people in the rectification campaign had wanted to topple the Communist Party and take over, the overwhelming majority were well-intentioned and hoped that the Party could overcome the shortcomings and mistakes in its work. With the widening of the scope of the attack against the Rightists, many innocent people were unjustly struggled against and those who tried to speak the truth were forced to keep mum. This adversely affected normal democratic life under socialism. Now in summing up the historical experience of that period, it can be seen that *sida* as a weapon is liable to misfire.

While it could not hit at the real enemy accurately, it often hurt innocent people, and spread confusion when used in practising criticism among the people themselves.

At Its Peak: A Conspirator's Tool

In the "cultural revolution" which began in 1966, under the demagogic influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, *sida* reached its "golden age." In the hands of the conspirators, it became an instrument for usurping Party and state leadership. The so-called "first revolutionary *dazibao* of its kind" which appeared in Beijing University, for instance, was inspired by Kang Sheng, the theoretician of Lin Biao and the gang.

Then, when Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company chose a particular occasion to "disclose materials" accusing that a certain Party or state leader was against Chairman Mao, or that he had once fallen into the hands of the enemy, a shower of *dazibao* or bills (prepared by ignorant young people) would almost simultaneously appear throughout the country. The accused would be called a counter-revolutionary revisionist or a renegade and would immediately be deprived of all personal liberty, including, of course, the liberty to write *dazibao* in his own defence.

During those catastrophic years, practically all the factories, schools, universities, government offices and other organizations became divided into two factions. In exchanging brickbats, the main weapon of attack was the *dazibao*, which, as often as not, turned out to be a prelude to large-scale physical combat.

By then, the *dazibao* had developed a style all its own and



Chipping off the signboard of an optical shop selling spectacles in the "cultural revolution."



"Dazibao": a conspirator's tool.

the language used had reached the height of exaggeration, bombast and irresponsibility. And as if the opprobrious language in use (e.g., "Burn him," "Bombard him!" "Criticize until he is utterly disgraced!" or "Strike him down!") was not strong enough, the name of the person under attack would be turned upside down and crossed out in red ink to show that politically he was finished once and for all.

Dazibao swept the country. Nearly all leading cadres, from the central level down, and large numbers of rank-and-file cadres became targets of attack. Others, too, were slandered, attacked or persecuted in varying degrees, including noted labour models on the various fronts, workers, peasants, revolutionary army men, large numbers of intellectuals, (among them almost all university presidents, many professors, school teachers, scientists, engineers, technicians, doctors, men of letters, artists, experienced newsmen). Many members and

cadres of minority nationalities, patriotic democrats who had long been working with the Communist Party, former industrialists, businessmen and returned overseas Chinese were also targets of attack and even their families and friends were discriminated against.

Not that no one wrote *dazibao* against Lin Biao and the gang of four, but those who did were almost without exception branded as counter-revolutionaries, and some were imprisoned or even executed.

There were, of course, many causes leading to widening the scope of the struggle against the Rightists and to mistakes in the "cultural revolution." The main ones were: After the exploiting classes in the country were basically eliminated, the Party's guiding thought failed to catch up in time with the changes in the objective situation; instead, it laid more and more emphasis on class struggle to an improper extent and made incorrect appraisals of the domestic situation and that inside the Party. Lin Biao and the gang left no stone unturned to exploit these mistakes of the Party to carry out their counter-revolutionary conspiracy. *Sida*, as a form of struggle, was also directly responsible for these mistakes. An excessive, unwarranted struggle invariably produces improper or even violent forms of struggle. Wrong forms of struggle, in turn, aggravated the consequences of the unwarranted struggle.

In early 1975, the first session of the Fourth National People's Congress was convened. The gang of four were still there with considerable power in their hands. When the Constitution was being amended, they saw to it that under the chapter on general principles, the follow-

ing passage was added: "Speaking out freely [*daming*], airing views fully [*dafang*], holding great debates [*dabianlun*] and writing big-character posters [*dazibao*] are new forms of carrying on socialist revolution created by the masses of the people." At the session, Zhang Chunqiao, one of the gang of four, gave a report on the revision of the Constitution. After the gang of four was crushed, the Fifth National People's Congress held its First Session in March 1978. At the time, as so many things needed to be done to set things right, the congress did not have time to sum up the *sida* experience and draw lessons from it. So when the Constitution was being revised, the reference to *sida* as "new forms of carrying on socialist revolution" was deleted, but the formulation on the right of citizens to exercise *sida* was kept intact in the chapter on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens.

Hitting Back at the Gang Of Four

One of the ironies of history centred around *sida*. As the gang of four used *sida* to throw the whole country into disorder, *dazibao* also played a part in the 1976 Tian An Men Incident, which prepared the ground—mass support—for overthrowing them, like a dagger boomeranging on them.

Everything has a dual nature, including *sida*. In 1976, after Premier Zhou Enlai died and when Chairman Mao Zedong was seriously ill, the gang of four stepped up their activities to usurp Party and state leadership. The whole nation was worried and indignant, but all normal channels for exercising democracy had been blocked. What was to be done? On April 5 about a million people in the

SPECIAL FEATURE "DAZIBAO"

unjustly, have since been redressed; people have found proper channels through which to voice their views and suggestions.

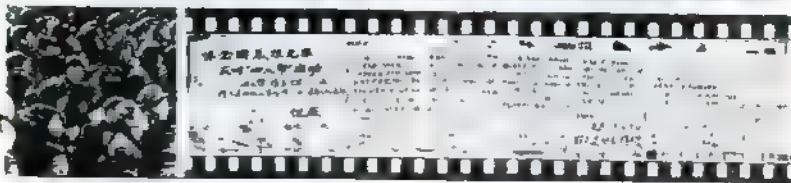
For instance:

- Convening people's congresses at various levels at regular intervals; all major issues of great importance now having to go through people's deputies' deliberations before they can be decided on;

- Enacting the electoral law, the criminal law, the law of procedure for criminal cases and other laws; reaffirming the validity of the pre-"cultural revolution" institutions which proved to be effective, and preventing encroachment by a few on citizens' democratic rights;

- Factories holding workers' and staff members' congresses at fixed intervals, rural communes holding members' congresses; the masses being enabled to fully voice their views, make suggestions and elect leaders of the basic units;

- Most of the newspaper offices establishing departments in charge of mass work and



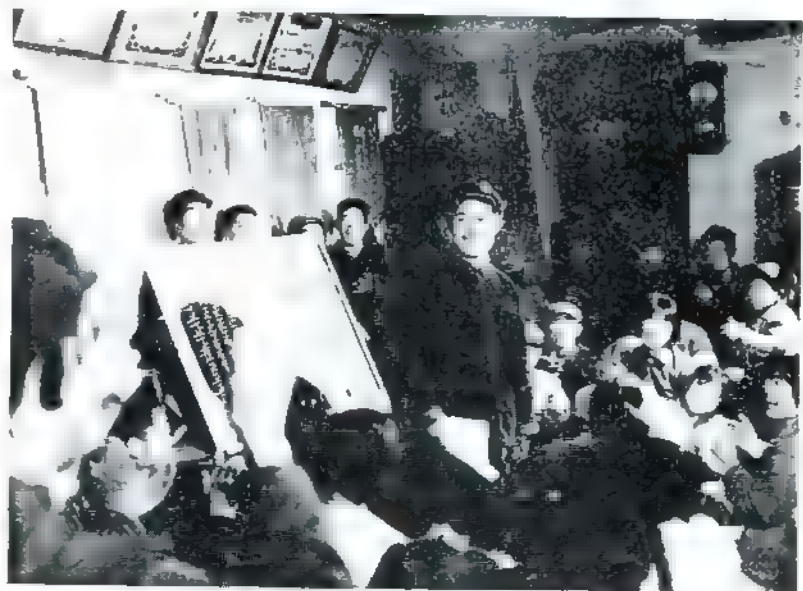
"Dazibao": a counterattack on the gang of four who suppressed the Tian An Men movement.

capital, on the occasion of commemorating revolutionary martyrs at the traditional Qingming festival, went to Tian An Men Square in groups to affix poems, songs, prose writings and big slogans on wreaths or on the balustrades around the monument. The writings honoured the memory of the late Premier and gave vent to hatred and contempt for the gang. This world-famous Tian An Men Incident, it may be said, was a glorious page in the history of *sida*.

However, the mass movement around the monument to the revolutionary martyrs at Tian An Men Square was brutally suppressed. This pointed to the fact that even though *sida* was written into the Constitution, real democracy was still out of the question when enemies of democracy were in the saddle. The gang of four had talked much about *sida*, but then they were only trying to use this weapon that could easily misfire to throw China into disorder so that they could fish in troubled waters.

All Channels to Democracy Are Now Open

Following the Third Plenum of the 11th C.P.C. Central Committee which met in 1978, the Party and government did a great deal to promote democracy and strengthen the legal system. Many cases in which people were wronged, held on framed-up charges or sentenced



Election of a production brigade leader in a county in Shandong Province by popular vote.

opening columns for letters from readers so that the public can make their views known, bring up criticisms and take part in discussions (last year *Renmin Ribao* alone received half a million letters from readers);

- Leading Party and government organs at all levels setting up special departments to handle letters from the public and receive visits from people.

These are only a few examples. People no longer find it necessary to express their views through the *dazibao*, while a growing number object to *dazibao* written without any sense of responsibility. What the people are interested in is the realization of the four modernizations at an early date, and they want stability and unity in the country so that they can accomplish this task.

Aspirations of the Many

Recent years have seen the Chinese people emancipating their minds by testing in practice the policies and ways of doing things hitherto considered "sacrosanct." Those proved to be all right are being followed as before while others found to be faulty have been revised.

At the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in June 1979, deputies had heated debates over whether or not to retain the clause on *sida* in the Constitution. Many deputies pointed out that *sida* had played the part of stirring up trouble in the ten years of turmoil and it should, therefore, be banned. There were also people who thought it didn't matter if the clause was kept intact in spite of all this. People continued expressing their views on this matter after the session.

At the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee

which met last February, there were further discussions on what was to be done with *sida*. The plenum held that it had been the Party's consistent policy to give scope to socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sounder basis, to ensure that the masses have full rights and every opportunity to express their views on affairs of state, to make suggestions to the Party and government leadership or to bring up criticisms. It also pointed out that, as shown by experience, *daming*, *dafang*, *dabianlun* and *dazibao* (or *sida*) were far from ideal as a means to that end, for *sida* as a whole had never played a positive role in guaranteeing the people's dem-

ocratic rights, but, on the contrary, had actually impeded the normal exercise by the people of their democratic rights. With a view to doing away with factors causing instability, the plenum decided to propose to the National People's Congress to delete the *sida* clause, i.e., the clause on citizens "having the right to 'speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates, and write big-character posters'" in Article 45 of the Constitution.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee responded warmly to the proposal and adopted a resolution to this effect on September 10 this year at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Opinions From the People's Deputies

TAN Zhenlin (Hunan, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee): *Sida* has no democratic significance but was a club used by the "cultural revolution group." Whenever the group set out to attack someone, the whole city would be plastered with *dazibao* over night. Comrades who were "exposed," criticized and attacked in this way had no chance to post a *dazibao* to defend themselves, and even if they did, it would be quickly covered up by other *dazibao*. So, this was not "big democracy" as some people called it; nor can it be said that doing away with *sida* means doing away with "big democracy." Practice has proved just the opposite. To abolish *sida* is precisely to give full scope to democracy. Democracy inside the Party since the Third Plenum of its 11th Central Committee has improved

markedly. The fact that legislative bills are circulated beforehand for discussion is in itself democracy in practice. Practice is the criterion for determining truth. Judged in the course of practice, *sida* is anti-democratic. Its abolition represents an effort to truly give play to democracy.

HU Jiwei (Editor-in-Chief, *Renmin Ribao*): People at home and abroad are talking about the "big democracy" of *sida*. But people only understand *sida* according to the face value of the words in translation. Originally *daming* and *dafang* were translated into English as "speaking out freely," and "airing views fully." It is only natural that people abroad found it difficult to understand why *sida* had been abolished. Actually, the connotation of the phrase *sida*

given in the translated version is inaccurate.

At present, leading cadres in many units are still seriously tainted with a bureaucratic and patriarchal style of work. The masses want to complain. My opinion is: if and when people wish to write *dazibao* that are well reasoned, based on facts and are signed with real names, they should be allowed to do so and to post them in their work units. Posting a *dazibao* is not a violation of the Constitution.

Sida was abolished in order to put socialist democracy on a sounder footing which is necessary for developing our country. We cannot say that there was a lot of democracy in the ten catastrophic years; on the contrary, democratic life was destroyed in these years. We must make a big effort to give scope to democracy and strengthen the legal system.

Chen Haosu (research member of the Academy of Military Science): *Sida* became a tool for destroying socialist democracy during those ten chaotic years. Those attacked by *dazibao* were not on an equal footing with those who wrote them, as they could not say anything to defend themselves. The spread of *dazibao* led to false accusations, giving people of malice every opportunity for framing decent people. Numerous people were wronged, falsely charged or given wrong sentences. Practice has shown that *sida* can be very destructive.

Xiao Dejin (Shandong, a commune member from Rizhao County): *Sida* became an agent for splitting people. People at the top and bottom, fathers and sons, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters were pitted against one another. In those

days, villages were split into several factions and production teams divided by several viewpoints. Gongs resounded from the east side and drums from the west side. *Dazibao* were plastered all over the place. It was difficult for people to tell what was right and what was wrong. Everybody was on edge and could not think much about work.

Jurists' Views

Why "Sida" Has Been Abolished

by Zhang Youyu



WHY have we abolished the *sida*?

Firstly, law has to serve politics. What should be included in a constitution depends on whether or not it is advantageous to the present political objectives. The biggest task now facing the Chinese proletariat and the whole nation is to build the country into a modern socialist power. A stable and harmonious political situation is needed to ensure that economic construction can be carried on in a planned and orderly way. The overall role that *sida* has played, however, shows that it is not conducive to the task before us.

Secondly, there is no need for a constitution to contain such specific stipulations as

Baideng Duma (a Tibetan woman commune member from Deqin County, Yunnan): In our commune of 5,000 people, there were more than 50 cases in which people were wronged, all because of groundless charges made in *dazibao*. At that time we spent a lot of money to travel around and investigate the charges. In the end we found them all untrue.

sida. Generally speaking, a state's constitution should only specify important principles, like social structure, state structure, the political system and the rights and duties of citizens. Its purpose is to provide the basis for enacting laws. It should not and ought not to replace laws and regulations, nor to provide specific stipulations governing particular matters and actions. There are numerous concrete ways to exercise freedom of speech; if each and every specific way was to be listed, like *sida* which was written into the Constitution as a means of protecting freedom of speech, the Constitution would become a legal hotch-potch, not a fundamental law.

Thirdly, *sida* made freedom of speech absolute so that there were no restraints on what a person could say as long as he followed the *sida*. This is

The author is a Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Legal System under the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

obviously wrong. Freedom of speech has never been absolute; it is relative, bound by law. No state in the world allows its citizens to be free from the binding force of law, free to infringe on or impair other people's rights or the interests of the state. Even the bourgeois theory of natural rights stresses that freedom cannot be used indiscriminately, rather, there is a limit to the exercise

of freedom, that is, no one is allowed to infringe on another person's freedom. This is explicitly stipulated in the constitutions of many countries as well as in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To impose limitations on the irresponsible use of freedom of speech and delete *sida* does not in any way limit people's freedom, but protects it.

principles. Many comrades were wantonly designated as "Rightists." Surprised by the injustice done to one person in a *dazibao*, I casually remarked: "Why, this can affect the fellow's entire political life. It is wrong to indiscriminately put up a *dazibao* like this." For this I was criticized as having "shielded a Rightist."

When the "cultural revolution" broke out in 1966, there was a spate of *dazibao*, and *dabianlun* served as a code name for mass criticism. Many people were taken in; they left their work or studies to put up *dazibao* and slogans everywhere. Numerous cadres and ordinary citizens were criticized and slanderously labelled as "capitalist-roaders," "renegades," "enemy agents," "revisionists," or "reactionary academic authorities." They had no chance to defend themselves and had no place to air their grievances. Both my husband, who was also a professor, and I came under fire. Everything said in the *dazibao* against us has now been proved untrue. Some comrades who wrote them later on admitted that they had not been sure of their facts but had written their *dazibao* based on mere hearsay or on statements in other *dazibao*.

Looking back on this experience, I can hardly find anything desirable in the *sida*. *Sida* existed throughout the entire decade of havoc. Wherever *sida* was practised, there was chaos. Chaos is not conducive to progress, but only causes setbacks. Such is the painful lesson of the "cultural revolution."

The writer is a professor at Beijing University and a Vice-Mayor of Beijing.

A Painful Lesson

by Lei Jieqiong

A CONSTITUTION is the basic law of the land, which every one is expected to obey. It must be very precise and contain no ambiguities. "Daming, dafang, dabianlun and *dazibao*" refer essentially to the way of voicing a viewpoint. They do not express a definite concept. Moreover, our constitution has already stipulated that citizens enjoy freedom of speech, and the right of correspondence, publication, assembly, procession, demonstration and going on strike. Adding *sida* to the Constitution is like adding feet to a picture of a snake, that is, it is absurdly irrelevant.

I can still remember participating in the discussion and drafting of the first Chinese Constitution in 1954 as a member of the National People's Congress. We did not insert a clause on *sida* but stipulated in detail the extensive freedoms and rights to be enjoyed by every citizen. The Constitution also stipulated that the state was to provide the necessary material facilities for enabling citizens to enjoy these democratic rights. Political life was quite normal then. There was a fairly strong democratic at-



mosphere and relations between people at the higher and lower levels and between cadres and masses were amicable.

Then during the rectification and anti-Rightist movement which took place in 1957, *daming*, *dafang* and *dazibao* were everywhere. People were inappropriately labelled, the democratic atmosphere began to thin out. Legitimate personal freedoms were suppressed and human relations became strained.

I was a professor at the Beijing Institute of Political Science and Law then. The campus was flooded with *dazibao*, most of which had no basis in fact and which treated petty things as violating political

● **Teachers' Summer Vacation**

Large numbers of China's teachers travelled this summer and enjoyed vacations in many resorts and scenic spots throughout the country. This is a great change from the days of the "cultural revolution," when teachers and intellectuals in general came under heavy criticism. Today, however, the importance of their role in China's modernization efforts is being recognized.

This year, the Education Workers' Trade Union of China and local trade unions in schools arranged summer activities for the teachers. Most of the activities were short trips of four to 20 days to one of various cities or resorts in China. The teachers' travelling expenses, meals and lodging were subsidized by the unions, and family members were allowed to participate as well at their own expense. The Education Workers' Trade Union organized some 100 teachers of nine nationalities to spend 15 days in the coastal city of Qingdao.

Zhang Mingqi, an associate professor of education at Beijing Teachers University, participated in a four-day trip to the former imperial mountain resort of Chengde. "The trip has been wonderful," he said. "It has only been since the downfall of the gang of four that we teachers have been able to rest and enjoy ourselves during vacations." Many teachers seemed to feel the same way.

Some teachers took advantage of their vacation travels to continue their own studies and research. Thirty-five teachers of political theory from Shanghai,

for example, studied the development of the Chinese revolution when they visited Yanan, centre of an important revolutionary base area from 1936 to 1949. Some Nanjing teachers visited local peasants to learn about rural living conditions and customs.

Other teachers studied cultural relics during trips to historical sites. "Travelling this summer has enriched our knowledge and will help our teaching too," said Professor Chen Jikui, head of the history department at Tianjin Teachers College, who visited Mount Taishan and the birthplace of Confucius.

● **Service Workers Training Programme**

Commercial departments from ten of China's biggest cities will soon co-operate in a training programme for service and maintenance workers. The programme was agreed upon at a recent conference in Harbin which was called to discuss ways of overcoming the country's shortage of skilled workers in service and maintenance occupations.

The cities to participate are Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Nanjing, Wuhan, Xian, Shenyang and Harbin, and each will train workers in a service in which it specializes. Workers from these cities will be chosen to participate in the programme, and they will return home to teach their new skills and techniques to others in their respective fields.

Shanghai, which has a fairly developed electronics industry and a large clothing industry, will train workers in colour

television repair, tailoring and window decoration. Beijing will teach commercial photography, and Guangzhou will teach optometrists and cooks of Guangdong dishes and pastries. Nanjing, Wuhan, Chongqing and Shenyang will hold training classes in refrigerator repair, pickle making, Sichuan-style cooking and the preparation of spiced meat delicacies respectively.

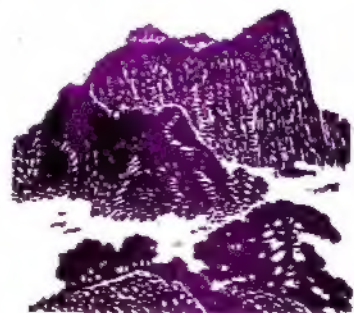
● **Over the "Roof Of the World"**

The Chengdu-Lhasa airline flying over the "roof of the world" has carried more than 400,000 passengers in the past 15 years without any mishap.

The 1,300-kilometre-long route from Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, to Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, opened in March 1965.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is about 4,000 metres above sea level. The planes have to fly at an altitude of more than 8,000 metres, for the mountains of the plateau range from 5,000 to 7,500 metres above sea level.

The flight between the two cities takes only two hours, while by bus the trip takes a fortnight.



DANCE

National Contest

The beautiful coastal city of Dalian provided the setting for China's first dance contest since 1949. In August, 300 dancers of various nationalities in the country came to perform folk, traditional and new dances and to take part in discussions on training more dancers in the various national forms of the art.

The 17 days of contests revealed that dancing has made a healthy recovery from a decade of monotony and dogmatism. Excellent dances have been choreographed and new talent has come to the fore. New techniques were displayed in a fine blending of ideas and styles.

A favourite of the audiences was *Farewell Mamma*. Awarded first prize for good choreography, music and performance, this 8-minute dance depicted the sentiments of a wounded soldier for his mother. The soldier's strong sense of loyalty to his country and people was also well brought out. Hua Chao, a P.L.A. armyman, delivered a brilliant performance of the soldier.

The Mongolian dance, *Eagle*, also proved quite popular. Batu, a Tibetan dancer from Inner Mongolia, gave a solo performance of a soaring eagle, which symbolized the bravery, agility and vigour of the Mongolian nationality. The most captivating scene was the battle between an unseen snake and the eagle for which the dance won first prize. Many other dances used flower, bird, insect and fish motifs to illustrate the hopes and interests of the people.

In total, 71 of the 200 entries received awards for the best

choreography, 34 for their music and 32 for their costume design-



Kulaisirejiepu won first prize for his performance of the dance "My Guitar."

ing. Eighty-nine dancers (including 14 teenagers) were honoured for their excellent performances.

Nationally renowned dancers gave special presentations at the opening ceremony. Cui Meishan of the Korean nationality gave a superb performance of *Harvesting*, one of her new creations. Many local characteristics are weaved into her portrayal of harvesting at the foot of the Changpai Mountains. Two other minority nationality dances presented on this occasion were *A Song From the Heart*, a piece displaying the sentiments of the Mongolian nationality towards their new life, by the Mongolian dancer Sigintariha, and *The Golden Peacock* by the Dai dancer Diao Meilan which symbolized the beauty and hope of the Dai people. The first ballerina to perform the part of White Swan in China, Bai Shuxiang,

presented a scene from *Swan Lake*.

During the contest, discussions were held to exchange experiences. Five lectures were also given on the topics of trends in dances abroad, classical dances, the history of dance, national folk dances, and problems in creating dances about life.

LINGUISTICS

Noted Linguist's Contributions

At a recent forum attended by over 200 linguists and people engaged in Chinese language reform, Professor Wang Li, an 80-year-old well-known linguist, was honoured for his achievements in the last 50 years.

Professor Wang is from Bobai County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. In 1927 he was accepted by Paris University and majored in applied linguistics. Four years later, he received a Ph.D. and returned to China. Since then he has dedicated himself to teaching linguistics at Qinghua, Southwest Associated, Zhongshan and Beijing Universities. Now, a linguistics professor at Beijing University, Wang Li is also Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language.

Over the past 50 years, Professor Wang has made great contributions to the study of Chinese grammar, phonetics, poetry rhymes, history of language, simplification of modern Chinese characters, and popularization of a standard spoken Chinese.

CORRECTION: In the item "Women Writers" on page 29, issue No. 36, the author of the novelette *As She Reaches Middle Age* is Shen Rong, not Chen Rong.



LETTERS FROM READERS

China's Tourist Industry

The special feature of China's tourist industry published in issue No. 27 of *Beijing Review* is very good. What's of particular interest is the article carrying the answers given to your correspondent by Lu Xuzhang, Director of the Chinese General Administration of Travel and Tourism, and the brief guide to 100 scenic spots in your beautiful country.

In the article entitled "Hotel Staff on Tourism and Tourists," the workers and staff of Hangzhou Hotel are really too modest. During our visit to China, none of us complained about their service, which we always found to be excellent. For us Europeans the exoticism of China is one of the reasons why we took the trip. The tourists, on their part, should also try to make others understand them. To do so, they should learn a little Chinese.

In the last few months, I have been taking part in editing a guide-book for tourists going to China. It will be brought out in Switzerland in French and German editions. Owing to the lack of material, we have come across some difficulties. That's why I appreciate very much the article introducing the 100 places of tourist interest. I hope you will continue to publish such articles.

Alain Nicollier
Geneva, Switzerland

In the last few months, my wife and I have been travelling across the oceans. In the municipal library of Suva, Fiji Islands, I read your special feature on China's growing tourist industry in No. 27 and couldn't help asking myself this question: How many readers of *Beijing Review* can afford staying in the hotels on such a vacation trip to China? As a lawyer my income is not bad, but the fact that I can afford to

take this trip is mainly because we do not stay in the hotels but in the youth hostels, low-priced inns, cottages and tents or simply pass the night on a mat in a farmer's house. Many tourists from various countries, particularly the young people, travel this way. Therefore, I hope there are hostels, tents or other inexpensive facilities for tourists to stay overnight so as to reduce their travelling expenses in China.

Such lodgings do not need much investment or service. For example, no tourist would expect the owners of these inns, cottages or tents to speak foreign languages. Not long ago, we stayed in an inn whose boss can only speak the local dialect. But tourists from Norway, New Zealand, Japan and Brazil had no complaints at all.

Huga Lanz
Munich, W. Germany

Apart from the China International Travel Service, there is a tourist department under the All-China Youth Federation. This is specially set up for receiving youths all over the world. It provides accommodation with low charges and the service is quite good. — Ed.

Social Effects of Literature And Art

All works find reflections in the society, it's a fact that literary works have their social effects. The article "Social Effects of Literature and Art" (No. 28) has provided us with various ways of thinking about such social effects.

Personally, I regard the immediate reactions of the public as "social effects." These reactions may be negative, because they might correspond with a certain stage in the life of a person. I also regard the long-term repercussions as "social influence." Take the play *Save the Girl* for example. I don't quite understand it but I am very interested in it. This play has produced negative reactions among certain youths, such as imitating the rude language of some of the characters in the play. I call these reactions social "effects." I consider that these after-effects are predictable but cannot be avoided. The author should show this aspect of the reality, and to negate it is futile and even harmful.

As you have said, the influence of a literary work is not limited to those aspects which are evident and very sensitive.

Social phenomena are very complicated. In their creative work, the writers should have a positive and clear aim in mind.

J. Deguine
Paris, France

Just Stand

I've only read two issues of *Beijing Review*. They are of great interest to me. In particular, we admire your clear-cut and just stand on the Afghanistan question and the Soviet invasion of that country. I agree with your views in principle that the Soviet invasion is not justified. I appreciate very much your viewpoint on Israel's changing the status of Jerusalem. This shows that you respect the sentiments of the Arab people and the Moslems. May the friendship between Algeria and your socialist country last for ever.

Mohobe Gamal
El Midya, Algeria

People's Life

I think you should take some very ordinary persons in each edition and allow them to say what their personal life in China means to them, and how their life and expectations have changed since the "cultural revolution." During our short holiday in China we were able to detect a remarkable change in ideology but this does not come across as well as can be expected in your Review. We fully realize that your slender fortnightly Review cannot hope to adequately cover the life and ideals of some 1,000 million people, but whereas it conveys much meaning to us who have visited China, it makes very little impressions on our fellow-countrymen who have not had the opportunity or desire.

Wally Witts
Queensland, Australia

More Works of Art

I hope you will reproduce more works of art on the cover, as you have done in issue No. 8 (its cover is a scissor-cut) and No. 20 (reproduction of a woodcut by Feng Zhongtie).

Pierre Manzoni
Trivieres, Belgium

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